

The Vermont Phoenix.

BRATTLEBORO:
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

PROGRESS.

While there are some things discouraging about the war, there are others of a more cheering character. We have had defeats and disasters, blunders and mistakes. But we have made progress towards the great end for which we are contending: Union and Freedom, Liberty and a secure Government, a country free from slavery with peace on its borders. We have been of the opinion that slavery was the direct or remote cause of this rebellion, and that it is necessary to remove the cause in order to have permanent peace and security. And while we are preparing to restore the Union and to sustain the honor of our national flag, we have thought that the overthrow of slavery must be one of the instruments to accomplish this object. And we still believe that slavery and rebellion must go down together. That things are tending to this result is patent to every thinking mind. Towards this end great progress has been made. Since Fort Sumter was attacked many significant acts have taken place. The whole North has united with one voice to put down the rebellion. A mighty army and a powerful navy have been created for the purpose; many battles have been fought, and many victories won. And now we are looking for victories to both the army and the navy, which will enable us in the future to contend with greater efficiency and success. Our officers are gaining wisdom and skill from experience, and we are finding out who are competent and who are not. The President and his Cabinet have also learned something by the experience and events of the few past months. They understand better the strength and character of the foe we have to contend with, and know better what weapons and what means are necessary to cope successfully with that foe. And hence we look for greater energy and a more decided policy. We expect now that blows will be aimed at the most vital and vulnerable parts of the enemy, and that the war will be carried on in the manner most destructive to the rebels. And what has already been done to weaken and destroy slavery gives us faith in what is to come. Slavery has been abolished in the District of Columbia, and forever excluded from the Territories of the United States. We have formed a treaty with England for the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade. Liberia and Hayti have been recognized as independent governments, and diplomatic relations established with them. Thousands of slaves have been made free by the progress of our armies, and in New Orleans the blacks are armed by the order of Gen. Butler. And to crown all the President has issued a proclamation declaring that upon the first day of January next all persons held as slaves within any state or any designated part of a state, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall thereafter be forever free. These things clearly indicate progress, and are well calculated to inspire all loyal people with hope and courage for the future. We will never despair of the Republic.

THE WAR.

We have no very exciting news from the war to publish this week. It is very evident that both the great armies that recently fought in Maryland were too much enfeebled and reduced to make immediate active demonstrations. In the absence of any official report of the losses sustained in these battles we are unable to ascertain what they were. We are however sure they were very severe and heavy. All accounts indicate that the loss of the rebels in killed and wounded was much greater than ours. They signally failed in their great object of crossing into Maryland. Their reception was far different from what they anticipated, and we do not believe they will play that game again. We do not anticipate any great battles immediately on or near the Potomac. Our army needs recruiting and reinforcing before it can make aggressive movements. But we hope that reinforcements will be sent forward as soon as possible, and that when our army next moves on the enemy, it will be like a irresistible avalanche.

From various sources we learn that our Vermont boys did their duty in the late battles bravely. The 4th Vermont Regiment headed by Lieut.-Col. STROUGHTON, made a brave bayonet charge on the 16th Virginia Regiment of rebels, took their Major, their colors, and about one hundred and fifteen men. This was in the action of Sept. 14th. Our troops were in the battle of the 17th also and did their duty nobly. The 4th lost one man killed. Several were wounded as will be seen by Lieut.-Col. Stoughton's report in another column.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that Lorenzo Kidder of Randolph, a soldier who was detached to work on the barracks in this place, met with a serious accident on Tuesday last working a planing mill in this village. While working at the machine in solid mill his hand was caught in the machine and the two middle fingers were entirely cut off and his hand otherwise severely mutilated. His hand was dressed by the surgeon and he properly cured. His courage is yet good, and he hopes that the accident will not deprive him of the privilege of going to battle for his country.

We understand some of the "24 boys" are in the bad habit of trotting their horses over the new bridge at West River in violation of law. As notices have been put up at each end of the bridge, forbidding fast traveling, the "fast boys" had better read them, and keep their reins tight, as all known violations of said law will be prosecuted. Any man of common sense must know that a bridge of 182 feet span should not be racked by fast traveling.

The Twelfth and thirteenth Regiments have arrived and are now in camp. The Twelfth we understand will be ready in a few days to leave for the active duties of the tented field. One of the boys of the Fourth writes that they are in Virginia marching by day and on picket by night, and if there are fresh men here he wishes they may be sent forward, as they are almost worn out.

WILMINGTON LADIES.—The ladies of Wilmington are at work with a will to give comfort to those in suffering need in the far off south-land. Kind hands have labored for the cause of "freedom and of right," in thus preparing the necessary articles for the sick and wounded in our hospitals. Below we give the contents of the last box for the soldiers comfort con-

tributed by the Ladies Relief Society of Wilmington: 5 pairs slippers, 50 handkerchiefs, 15 linen towels, 3 sheets, 1 comforter, 7 sheets, 2 pairs hose, 3 bed quilts, 3 rolls wide handkerchiefs, 500 yards narrow bandages, 4 boxes linen lint, a bible, pamphlets and newspapers, 1 dressing gown, 14 linen towels, 1 shirt, 1 box lint, 1 pair drawers.

GOOD FOR THE LADIES.—We learn that sixty four Ladies of Hanover and the adjoining towns of Massachusetts have petitioned to Governor Andrew to allow them to form a rifle company, as the quota of that town is not likely to be filled on account of the "illness of the home guards."

GENEROUS.—The citizens of San Francisco, California, have contributed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and seamen of the federal army and navy. This is a timely and generous donation, and many a sick soldier will bless the good people of San Francisco for the gift.

It seems to be according to the universal consent of mankind that Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s Sarsaparilla, Pectoral and Pills are the greatest remedies yet discovered for the treatment of disease; that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the great Elixir of Life, which Philosophers have sought for purifying the blood. Try it and judge for yourselves.

The Atlantic Monthly for October contains the usual amount of interesting reading matter. The longest article is by Dr. Jarvis of Dorchester on "The Sanitary Condition of the Army." It embodies the results of patient and thorough investigation, and its suggestions point to the means by which much of the disease prevalent among our soldiers might be avoided. The opening article "Autumn Tints," one left by Thoreau for publication, is full of beauty, and tinged not only with the appreciation of nature which was its author's characteristic, but with a shade of tender sadness, as if he too, like the autumn leaves, felt the approach of decay. "House Building" and "The Resources of the South," are interesting articles, and the poem of the number is "The Battle of Antietam," by Whittier. "David Gaunt" is concluded, and we are given another chapter of that mysterious and somewhat exaggerated tale, "Mr. Astell."

We have received a communication from Whitehampton part of which we publish below, as we consider it right for a man to vindicate himself when accused. A part of the communication we omit as being of a personal character and not relevant to the subject.

Mr. Editor.—As my name has been going round in some of the papers in this section of the state, that I, John Gates, voted against paying volunteers that enlisted in the service of the United States, I will now say in reply, that publication was not true. I never refused to do anything; but it is true, that I attended a war meeting, and did not vote to pay one hundred dollars bounty for men to enlist in the war for only nine months, and I am not the only man in town that think so either, for I have talked with a great many since that meeting, and even some that were there at the meeting and voted for them, have since said, they did not think we ought to do more for those nine months men, than we had for others that had enlisted for a much longer time; as probably we shall have more men soon called for. There were but a few townsmen at the meeting when I voted, but if every man in town had been there, it would have made more difference with me. I shall speak, think and act for myself, whether my opinion conflicts with others or not; this is a privilege granted us by the laws of our land, and should not be abused, as it is, at the present day. I have always paid my taxes, and shall expect now to do whatever the state directs, not what a few individuals say, that think more of party feelings, and filling their pockets, than to help our country.

TO THE LADIES OF VERMONT.
All contributions for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers should be forwarded to Gen. G. F. Davis, Brattleboro, or Dr. S. W. Thayer, Burlington, free of charge.

The Ladies of this State have contributed liberally to the Sanitary Commission and "Soldier's Aid Society" as well as to the relief of our own soldiers, but as the time is near at hand when in all probability the soldiers of our State will need all the contributions from the Ladies Aid Associations, we respectfully suggest that they forward as above directed.

That there may be no misapplication of labor or funds, we would further suggest to the Ladies: make bed ticks, pillow ticks, sheets, pillow cases, bed shirts and towels—scented flannel sheets and blankets, if old and worn they serve an excellent purpose in the Hospital; knit woolen socks, old linen will prove of great service the coming winter.

Most Respectfully, Yours, &c.,
EDWARD S. PHIPPS, M. D., Surgeon
U. S. A., Acting Med. Director, &c.
S. W. THAYER, JR., M. D., Surgeon
U. S. M. Hosp., Chairman State Med. Board, &c.
Burlington, Vt., Sept. 22, 1862.
State papers please copy.

LADIES' AID SOCIETIES.
HOW TO MAKE PACKAGES INTENDED FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Washington City, Sept. 26, 1862.
TO THE LADIES OF VERMONT: I am requested by the President and Treasurer of our association, STEPHEN PHIPPS, Esq., to say to those patriotic ladies of Vermont who are engaged in preparing and forwarding to this association packages of articles for the comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers, that he is constantly receiving such packages, accompanying which there is nothing indicating from whence they come or by whom they are sent. In order to enable him to a knowledge the receipt of all such packages, he desires that each be distinctly marked with the name of the town or society contributing it, and also that he be advised by mail.

I am also requested to say that, in all cases where it can be done, the charges through to this city should be paid, as the fund of the association is small, and it is desirable to expend in the purchase of articles there that cannot well be sent from a distance; besides the charges will be much less by prepaying them.

JOHN OSOON,
Sec. Ex. Com. Vt. Sol. Relief Association.

The Springfield Republican says: Gen. Pope is heard from in his new field of labor against the Indians. The whites appear to have gained a victory over the savages after a sharp little fight, that is if we can trust Pope's despatches after the many exaggerated stories he has told. There is nothing very startling from the war in Kentucky and Tennessee. Numerous skirmishes are reported, and the rebels are active in making unexpected raids and committing all sorts of outrages on loyal towns and persons; but a battle between the forces of Buell and Bragg seems as far off as ever.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

We are kindly permitted to copy extracts from a letter of a member of Co. C, 2nd Vermont Regiment, written since the great battle in Maryland:

Camp near HARPER'S FERRY, Va., September 20th, 1862.
"Since I wrote you we have had quite a march, and seen some hard fighting; probably one of the hardest battles yet fought. After I wrote you last we left Alexandria and went to Washington by way of the long bridge; thence to Zenerstown; and thence towards Frederick City, Md. We were on the road six days, and passed through some of the pleasantest country I have been in since I left home. We came up with the rebels at a little place called Bucketsville; there we had a fight with the rebels and made them skedaddle. We went through the village and up a mountain just about as steep as Mine Mountain, and half as high, and drove them down the other side. That was the last we saw of them for it was then dark. At the foot of the mountain they left every thing, guns, knapsacks, blankets, &c. Our men got the things they left and the next day we had a great time looking them over and reading their letters. They were the same troops we had the fight with at Savage Station and other places. We remained there in the woods two days waiting for orders. On Tuesday we got orders to march at daylight next day to reinforce Burnside and Sumner; arrived there at 10 o'clock. They were then fighting hard. They took us on to the field, and as good luck would have it, it was in a place where we did not lose many men, although they shelled us for thirty six hours, nearly all the time. We had two men wounded in the first fight, Hecock of West Brattleboro in the arm, and Dorr Blood in the hip.

The rebels left in the night to cross the river; but we took lots of them prisoners. In the morning I went out on the field to see the killed and wounded. Such a sight I never saw. All day and night I could hear the wounded crying for water and help, but neither side could get at them without being shot. I saw on one place not bigger than your garden over one hundred dead rebels. The battle field covered as much space as one half of the Town of Brattleboro, and the dead lay all around. I think their loss was ten to one our loss. Yesterday noon we left the field and came near to the river six miles above Harper's Ferry. We came through a village called Sharpsburg; about every house had holes where shells had passed through them. The rebels robbed every house and store in the village. About four hundred of them got down in crossing the river, and our men were so near that they took many of them before they got across. I wonder if folks don't think now that Gen. McClellan is quick enough for them. Today I have had for dinner ham, and potatoes, bread and honey, something a little extra. I do not know where we shall go next, for we have been almost everywhere. Maryland is a most splendid country. Our men took 8000 rebels crossing the river, 75 wagons and teamsters and their guard."

ALBANY, LA., Tuesday, Aug. 26, 1862.
Dear Father.—A mail came yesterday, but brought nothing for me. Yours of Aug. 5th I have not yet answered but will do so now. The mail of yesterday was not very satisfactory for we were very anxious to know how the drafting was getting along but of course did not for we only got to the 15th inst, and our dates from Gen. Pope's army are only to the 13th when Banks had crossed the Rappahannock without resistance and was in pursuit of Ewell Jackson & Co. From the account we get it seems that Stonewall Jackson has at last met his equal. It does us a great deal of good here to know that we are to have 600,000 fresh troops in the field and everybody is hopeful of vigorous work that will soon end this war. There has evidently been new orders respecting negroes for when we first came here masters came after their slaves who were within our lines and got them. Now they come after them and go away empty, for the answer they invariably get is "You can take them if they want to go." Large losses are occurring every day to the planters in the shape of black stock. The guard are instructed to take all negroes into camp that wish to enter but none are allowed to pass out. Day before yesterday 80 negroes all belonging to one planter made a stampede and are now in our camp. I think there are at least 250 negroes in camp and quite a large number have been sent up to Gen. Phelps at Carrollton. They all express a desire to be armed and fight their masters and many of them profess the most deadly hatred for their former masters. It is seldom that one of them can read or write a word and many of them cannot count. We feed about 20 of them and two of them work at our cook room. One of them we call Fred. He is blacker than ink but is shrewd and good to work and is worth a great deal to us. I was setting in a car last evening where some of our boys stay when I heard some one come in and turning around saw two eyes like peered onions and a row of ivory that reminded me of a comb shop. Closer inspection showed that a nigger was attached. I asked "who are you?" "Is Joe," "Where did you come from?" "Down de river," "How many slaves has your master got?" He got 15 but he don't all run away to night and when he look for us in the morning he'll find we'st no whar he be," and the darkey rolled over on the floor in a fit of irrepressible mirth. "Can you read?" "No sah," "Can you write?" "No sah," "Can you count?" "No sah," "How old are you?" "Dunno sah," "How much are you worth?" "Dunno, specks I'm pretty valuable nigger." Do you know what we shall do with so many of you? "I guess you know sah." "Of course, but I wanted to know if you knew." "Well massa I specks they will make sengers of us." They are full of fight to all appearance and I believe they would do good service if they were only armed. I believe it is the policy of government to let them do the drudgery and not arm them and even this will be a great advantage to our armies. I am a good deal troubled with the slavery question just now for it seems to me that to try to patch up peace with slavery still in existence will be only like trying to seal the mouth of a volcano in order to insure the fiercer outbreak in the future and then if they are emancipated I don't know what to do with so many uneducated uncivilized barbarians for to let them all loose seems to me a terrible calamity and although I consider slavery as the greatest curse upon the face of the earth and that it is the cause of our present troubles and that lasting peace can never be had while it is in existence and I would consider emancipation as the lesser evil of the two and the course which ought to be adopted yet the evil in either case will be so great that it makes me shudder when I look at either side of the question.

My health has not been very good since we took our march but I am much better than I was a week ago and hope to be well soon. A good many in the regiment are suffering from jaundice. Our Wagner B. B. Gale of Townsend was killed on the 16th inst., while trying to couple some cars. A. P. Bush of our company, from Brookline died this morning in the hospital. His disease was typhoid fever. We have five men in the hospital and two of them are pretty sick though not dangerously. Myron Boynton is much better. Hotan has not started. I was much pleased to hear from Jason and Mother and hope they will write again soon. Baton Rouge is evacuated by our land force and left in charge of Gun Bots while our force is being concentrated at Carrollton where an attack is expected. I will write again soon.

EDWARD.

The following list of casualties in the Fourth Vermont Volunteers, has been forwarded by Lieut.-Col. CHARLES B. STROUGHTON, commanding the Regiment, to the office of the Adjutant General of this State:

CASUALTIES, SEPTEMBER 17TH, IN THE ACTION NEAR SHARPSBURGH.

2nd Lieut. William H. Martin, Co. A, of Williamstown, in foot, by bayonet.
Private Charles Stockdale, Co. C, of Cavendish, skull fractured,—died Sept. 19th.
John Whitman, Co. D, of Bridgewater, in hand,—two fingers amputated.
Edward S. Cooper, Co. E, of Rochester, in head, by shell.

Chester Holcomb, Co. K, of Windsor, wound in forearm.
Samuel H. Thompson, Co. H, of Cabot, gunshot wound in shoulder.

CASUALTIES IN ACTION NEAR BUCKETSVILLE, SEPTEMBER 14TH.

Killed.—Michael P. Murray, Co. C, of Fentonville, Mass.
Wounded.—Oliver M. Badger, Co. G, of Danville, wounded in breast dangerously.
Victor W. Mayott, Co. G, of Peacham, left lung, dangerously.

Henry P. Whitcomb, Co. K, of Windsor, in foot.
Marcellus B. Johnson, Co. G, of Waterbury, leg amputated.

Daniel C. Adams, Co. G, of Danville, leg.
Leonard Mayott, Co. G, of Montpelier, thigh.
Joseph Ladeau, Co. G, of Montpelier, thigh.
Captain Charles F. Badger, Co. G, of Danville, by shell, slight.

Artemas C. Whitney, Co. G, of Wheelock, by shell, slight.
Samuel Rollins, Co. G, of Danville, breast, slight.

Deuben Brock, Co. B, of Topsham, slight.
Daniel Adrich, Co. B, of Vershire, slight.
John Holly, Co. H, of Newbury, in shoulder, by shell.

Jason Johnson, Co. B, of Williamstown, slight wound in head.
DESERTERS.—The following list of deserters from the Fourth Regiment is reported by Lieut.-Col. STROUGHTON, and is published by his request:

J. A. Walker, Co. A, July 1, 1862.
Thomas Bolin, Co. K, July 2, 1862.
C. B. Stevens, Co. H, Aug. 28, 1862.
William Cowin, Co. C, Sept. 1, 1862.
James Phelan, Co. C, Sept. 1, 1862.
James Fox, Co. C, Sept. 1, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. STROUGHTON reports, that in the action of Sept. 14th, the Fourth Vermont made a splendid charge on the 10th Virginia, who were behind a stone wall at the time,—taking prisoner the Major (Holliday) who was in command, five Lieutenants and about 150 men, and their colors,—a "battle flag." The flag was sent to Gen. FRANKLIN, and by him returned to Lieut.-Col. STROUGHTON, to keep "until further orders." He intends to forward it to the Governor of this State.

CAPT. HOMER B. STROUGHTON, of the Second Vermont Company of Sharpshooters, reports, that he went into the action of September 17th, with fourteen men, of whom one was killed and nine wounded, leaving but four men. He is now in command of the regiment.

The casualties in this Company were as follows:

Killed.—Byron McClellan, of Westford.
Wounded.—Silas W. Howard, Royalton; Oscar Courton, Royalton; Arthur E. Stockwell, Stowe; Horatio P. Bruce, Woodbury; Asa J. Sanborn, Stowe; Shepley B. Whitman, Newbury; Luke M. Lewis, Waterbury; John T. Coolidge, Ludlow; Manlius Holbrook.

But one was wounded in the Second Vermont and five or six in the Sixth, including Captain Burney, slightly wounded in the head.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas it has been necessary to call into service not only volunteers, but also portions of the militia of the States by draft in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from obstructing this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the insurrection, now therefore be it ordered:

1st. That during the existing rebellion and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, and all persons who shall give aid and comfort to the insurrection, resisting volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to the rebels against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to military law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commission.

2d. That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or hereafter during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison or other place of confinement, by any military authority or by the sentence of any court martial or military commission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
Done at Washington this 24th day of September, of the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.
(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Gen. Phelps publishes in the Tribune an extended card explaining his position on the negro question which concludes thus:

It is evident to me, from a long period of service in the Southwest, that a decided course of policy is necessary on the part of our Government, and that policy should be the immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery.

It is an evil of the worst kind, a standing rebellion against free institutions. No slaveholder, as such, can be loyal to a free Government. The present crisis is a veritable revolution, which must either revolutionize free men out of their habits of Freedom, or slaveholders out of their habits of Slavery.

This system of labor renders despotism Government a political necessity, and the only means of preventing it, is to reorganize these States, with a view to the abolition of democratic institutions. In the place of the master, the overseer and the driver, we must substitute the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of a military organization, appointing men to these positions of the highest standing and character and of the most approved loyalty and patriotism. This is the only way that we can reclaim the slave from his despotism and render him subordinate to the democratic institutions of the country. It is the only way by which we can manage him with the least possible loss to our liberties and the least amount of detriment to the interests of the master.

It is now about ten months since I left the North to engage in the expedition against New Orleans, during which time upward of four months have been spent in the vicinity of that city, and yet no progress seems to have been made in restoring peace or quelling the rebellion. On the contrary, after a perfectly useless and an immense expenditure of life and treasure, the state of things is worse than ever. Delays are dangerous; and never more so than in military matters. They tend to compromise our liberties as well as injure the interests of the whole Union. Convinced of this, I have omitted no opportunity or means that my position has offered, even to the sacrifice of my commission, to awaken the attention of the President and the country. To ignore Slavery in the present crisis is but little less disastrous than Slavery itself.

Official report of the losses in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam.

Near Sharpsburg, Sept. 29.
To Maj. Gen. Halleck:

I have the honor to report the following as some results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

At South Mountain our loss was 443 dead, 1806 wounded, and 76 missing. Total, 2315.
At Antietam our loss was 2010 killed, 9416 wounded, and 1043 missing. Total, 12,469.

Total loss in two battles, 12,884.
The loss of the rebels in the two battles as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field, and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimates:

Major Davis, Asst. Inspector General, who superintended the burial of the dead, reports about 3000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam by our troops. Previous to this however, the rebels had buried many of their dead upon the distant portion of the battle field which they occupied after the battle, probably about 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy, but as our troops continually drove them from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500, the total rebel dead in the two battles, would be 4000, according to the ratio of our own killed and wounded. This would make their loss in wounded 18,742.

As nearly as can be determined at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles, will at the lowest estimate, amount to 5000. The full returns will no doubt show a larger number. Of these about 1200 are wounded. This gives me a rebel loss in killed wounded and prisoners of 25,542. It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens here, to be very large.

It may be safely concluded therefore that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, 9 limbers, 2 field forges, 2 caisson bodies, 39 colors, and one signal flag.

We have not lost a single gun or a color. On the battle field of Antietam fourteen thousand small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens and those distributed on the ground to recruits and other unarmed men arriving immediately after the battle.

At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point.

Four hundred were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac.

Geo. B. McClellan, Maj. Gen.

LETTER FROM HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Internal Taxes.—The following letter has been received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by the cashier of one of the Boston banks in answer to inquiries made by him with regard to certain doubtful points in the National Tax law:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
September 17, 1862.

SIR.—I have received your letter of the 12th inst., propounding eight questions to this office. I will proceed to answer them in this order:

1. I would prefer that the duty on dividends, required by section 83 of the National Tax Law, be paid to the Assistant Treasurer in Boston, rather than to be forwarded to this office. A receipt will be sent here of course.

2. Three per cent. on the amount declared will be proper. This should be a dividend of three dollars per share be declared, the interest at three per cent. making the amount \$3, the bank will pay three per cent. on \$3, or nine cents tax.

3. I do not think that the "checks on banks drawn and issued on or before Sept. 30, but coming in through clearing house or other wise, on or after October 1," will be subject to the duty.

4. Notes, if actually made before October 1, although offered for discount afterward will not be liable to duty.

5. An adhesive stamp, say for twenty-five cents, will not "answer for a certificate of stock for any other paper which pays twenty-five cents duty," for there will be particular stamps for every kind of paper, though the amount of duty be the same.

6. "Where a stamp duty required, is say \$1, two fifty cents stamps will "answer, provided they relate to the same matter."

7. I do not think that the entry of a deposit in the depositor's pass-book, constitutes a certificate of deposit as to call for a duty.

8. Nor do I suppose that "the payment of money directly to a depositor, by entering the same on his pass-book without a check, if over \$20," required the payment of duty.

Very respectfully,
Geo. B. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner.

VERMONT ITEMS

In the lists of wounded at Frederick, Md., on the 17th, are the names of the following Vermonters: Lieut. Col. Lynch, 2d Regiment; E. Bailey, K. 3d; M. Joyce, 1st 3d; Pat Fitzpatrick, K. 6th.

At the election of officers for the 13th Regiment Vermont Volunteers, held at Montpelier, Sept. 24th, the following were chosen:

Colonel.—F. V. Randall, Montpelier; Lieut. Colonel.—A. C. Brown, Montpelier; Major.—L. D. Clark, Swanton.

iment took place at Bellows Falls on Friday last resulting as follows:

Colonel.—Wheeler G. Veaz of Springfield; Lieut. Colonel.—Charles Cummings of Brattleboro; Major, William Rounds of Chester.

We understand that the Twelfth Regiment will be mustered into the United States service on Friday next by Major Austin, and will leave for Washington probably on the Monday following. This expedition is unexpected, but is required by late pre-emptory orders.

The Governor has appointed Rev. Wm. C. Hopkins, Chaplain of the 6th Regiment. Mr. Hopkins is a son of the Bishop and graduated at the University of Vermont, in the class of 1835. He is the rector of St. Mary's Church, at Northfield.

From private letters from the Cavalry Regiment, we glean the following particulars: Henry Lynd of Burlington was shot dead at Middleburg, Virginia, May 24. Brainerd E. Walker, Corporal Co. L, was killed at Kelly Ford, Aug. 21st. Private Nelson P. Brasted, Co. A, from Wholesburg, Essex County, N. Y., died of the typhoid fever in hospital Alexandria, Sept. 6th. Zeldina London, Corporal Co. A, died at Richmond in hospital of camp dysentery, Aug. 21st or 22d. Private Curtis L. Field, Co. B, from Bakersfield, died of typhoid fever in camp hospital, Sept. 22. The health of the regiment is not reported as being very good, although the surgeons spare no efforts in their endeavors to relieve the suffering.

Later dispatches confirm the intelligence of the death of Capt. S. R. Perkins, commanding the Rutland County Company in the Cavalry Regiment. He was shot on the 24th inst., while engaged in a combat with rebel cavalry at Ashby's Gap. His body will be brought home for burial. Capt. Perkins was a son of Pres. Perkins of the Castleton Medical School and was a graduate of Union College. He was for awhile demonstrator of anatomy at the Castleton Medical School, and held also the position of Professor of Chemistry, though never elected to that place. At the time of entering the service he was a practicing physician at Castleton.

Lieut. M. V. B. Bronson has enlisted fifty men for Captain Weston's Company of Sharpshooters at Rutland. They are said to be a very fine lot of men. They were to leave on the 27th for their company.

STATE OF VERMONT.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, Sept. 27, 1862.

Special Order No. 66.

The several Companies of the Twelfth Regiment of the Volunteer Militia of Vermont, are hereby designated as follows:

Co. A, The Vermont Guards, Capt. Charles L. Savage.
Co. B, The Vermont Light Infantry, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. C, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. D, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. E, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. F, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. G, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. H, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. I, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. K, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.

The Captains of the several Companies will take rank in the order in which they are above named.

By Order of the Governor,
PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

STATE OF VERMONT.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Woodstock, Sept. 29, 1862.

Special Order No. 69.

The several Companies of the Thirteenth Regiment of the Vermont Volunteer Militia of Vermont, are hereby designated as follows:

Co. A, The Vermont Guards, Capt. Charles L. Savage.
Co. B, The Vermont Light Infantry, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. C, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. D, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. E, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. F, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. G, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. H, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. I, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.
Co. K, The Vermont Guards, Capt. O. Post Jr.